NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1862.

TOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

Hew England Fits Out War Vessels to "All Comers."

"Desolation" of the Rebels in Richmond.

Bright and Brougham on Slavery and a Bervile Insurrection at the South.

Austrian and Italian Soldiers in Conflict.

GARIBALDI AND THE CROWN OF GREECE,

Sr. Johns, N. F., Nov. 15, 1862. The steamship Etna, from Liverpool on the 5th, via Queenstown on the 6th instant, passed Cape Race, en route to New York, at one o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon-She was boarded by the yacht of the Press, and a summary of her news obtained. The Eina reports that she has

experienced very severe weather during the voyage.

The dates by the Etna are four days later than those by the Europa at Halifax. The political news by the Etna is not of any particu-

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

England's Doctrine of Naval Neutraliy-She Enables "All Comers" to Get War Ships-Newspaper Reports from the Rebel States-John Bright and Lord Brougham on Slavery, &c.

The London Times again adverts to the action of the New York Chamber of, Commerce touching the rebei steamer Alabama, and denies that any blame can be attached to England. It says that her shippards are open to all. England does not fit out ships of war, but sails their component parts to all comers. The London Times then from the message of President Pierce to Congress in 1856 to show what America considered her neutrality, and what she was justified in doing during the Russian The London Times adds .- England has never gone beyond or fully up to the bounds of the American theory tehich is perfectly sound, and English neutrals sit as disciples at the feet of President Pierce.

The London News has a very different argument. It says that the government cannot be auswerable for every paltry infraction of obligations which its subjects might be tempted to commit. But, looking at the grave charges made against Laird's shipbuilding yard on the Power is being built after England has declared her neutrafity, is not the government bound either to terminate this lilegal state of things or to withdraw its neutrality

The London Times has commenced the publication of "special correspondence" from Richmond. A letter-dated October 8, in which the writer appears strongly "They suffer terrible desolation, but their spirit of resistance is as high as ever."

The London News furnishes evidence from Southern newspapers to show that their military resources are about exhausted, and that internal dissensions prevail.

John Bright, in a letter to Wm. Gurnelle Jewett, expresses am zement at the idea of concilizion towards the South regarding slavery. He says:-The North may separa'e from the South or fight cut the contest and win, but to leave the slave still a slave will expose her to the con empt of the civilized world. He adds:- I applaud the domation of President Lincoln, as does every man in to the American republic because it is a republic and a

At a crowded meeting of the Matropolitan Institution of London, resolutions expressing sympathy with the North

Lord Brougham, in a letter, expresses a strong hope that the government will refroin from interference in case

mored that Lord Elgin had retired from the Revernorship of India, owing to the climate not agreeing

ceremonies. The attendance and total receipts both ex-ceed the great Exhibition of 1881.

The British Parliament has been further pro

The Paris Bourse was heavy on the 5th inet., at 70f. 86c.

talian and Austrian soldiers. After a sharp contest quiet

'It was reported that Garibald; had been sounded as

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17, 1862.

Shirtings and yarns frmer. Exchange 2s. 0%d. CANION, Sept. 26, 1802.

MELTOURNE, Sept. 26, 1862. Business dail. Gold exports one hundred thousand

Commercial Intelligence.
THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.
closed on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 93% a 93% for The latest sales on Wednesday were:—Illinois Centra Railrond, 44% a 43% discount: Eric Railway, 39 a 391%. Lonnon, Nov 6—1. M. Connels closed at 93% a 93% for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales are:—Illinois Central Railrond, 43 a 41%.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton on Monday and Tuesday were 18,000 ales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The sales was upward and firmer, with an advance of two species three pence over Friday's quotations.

The market at Manchester for goods and yarns was buoyant and advancing.

LIVERPOOL BERADSTUFFS MARKET.

The breadstuffs market was generally dull. Richardson, Spence & Co.; Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report:—Flour has a downward tendency. Wheat very dull, and declined id. a 2d. per cental; red Western, 9a. 9e. 10d.; red Southern, 19a. a 10a. 3d.; white Western, 10a. 3d. a fis.; white Southern, 11a. a 12a. 6d. Corn dull: mixed, 22a. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is very dull. Bigland, Athya & Co. report:—Beef quiet and steady. Pork dull. Bacon casier. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashee quiet and steady; Dots and pearls 32a. 9d. a 33a. Sugar steady. Rice steady. Coffee functive. Linseed oil dull at 41s. Rosin, no sales. Spirits turpentime no-minal.

ninal.

LONDON MAREETS.

Broadstuffs dull: Wheat—red Western declined is, per unrier. Sogar firm. Coffee quiet and steady. Toa

The sales of cotton yesterday and to-day reach only 2,280 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. There is but little inquiry and prices are weak, the market closing dull with a downward tendency. The breadstuffs market closes quiet and steady. The provision market is quiet.

FIRES IN NEW YORK

Extensive Fire in Houston Street-De-struction of the Althause Iron Works-Loss Estimated at About \$250,000-An Insurance Patrolman Said to be Under

About twelve o'clock on Saturday night a fire was dis covered in the five story building situated at the south-east corner of Weat Houston and Greene streets, known as Nos. 33, 35, 37 and 39 Houston street. The building also occupied four lots on Greene street. The fire, it ap pears, was first seen in the premises occupied by Sanford, Harronn & Co., railroad ticket printers.

The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and were next seen bursting out of the windows on Greene street. In the space of fifteen or twenty minutes the whole in terior of the building appeared to be on fire, and in about an hour the roof fell, next the wall on Houston street then followed the wall on Greene street, and last the east end wall and rear wall. A portion of the east known as the "House of Commons" and the "Partridge;" a portion of the new wall fell on a three story roof and carrying away two floors, also damaging the

i - Associated Presbyterian church, on the southwest our. per of Greene and Houston streets. The interior of this to No. 147 Greene street, the dwelling house occupied by Rev. Mr. Harper, the minister of the church and 145 Greene street, dwelling, occupied by Mrs. Hannah Mills. The roof of this house and upper stery front were con siderably damaged by fire. The house No. 143 was but slightly damaged. The dwelling houses opposite the fire the heat, and the occupants terribly frightened The building where the fire onginated was sup posed to have been fireproof. Great care had been taken in its construction. Its fronts en Houston and Greene streets exhibited almost one entire sash of iron. The building belonged to S. B. Althause & Sons. Rs cost was estimated at \$90,000, on which there is an insurance of \$75,000, in city companies. The stock is estimated at about \$30,000; insured

The effect and efficiency of steam are enquises over those worked by hand were very readily seen at this fire. Had the firemen been consued to hand ongines, in all probability several blocks of buildings would have been consumed; but the powerful streams thrown by the steamers cut off the fire and prevented its spreading. Chief Engineer Becker was very soon at the premises, and, aided by his valuable assistants and the intropid firemen, managed to surround the fire and check its pro-

gress.

Captain Helm, with a platoon of men, was quickly at the premises, and rendered valuable service in keeping

the premises, and rendered valuable service in keeping order and protecting property.

We learn from Fire Marshal Baker that the fire does not appear to have been accidental. Captain Helm and the Marshal were busity engaged during yesferday investigating the whole affair.

It is believed that James Mangem, an insurance patroliman, has lost his life under the ruins of the falling wall which crushed the rear or extension of the "Partridge," public home. 31 West Mouston street. His friends have been to his home, and he had not been home, nor had he been seen by them at the fire. The last time he was seen was in the home Ne. 31, where, it is feared, his body lies buried under the debris of brick and mortar.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances, as far as assertained:—

printers. Less estimated at about \$2,000; said to be insured.

No. 37—First cleor, Wright, silver plating company.
Less \$3.000; said to be insured.

No. 33—First floor, K. W. Simonds, hoop skirt clasp manufacturer. Loss about \$5,500; insured for \$4,000 in the Pacific and other insurance companies.

No. 39—First floor and obsement and third floors of No. 33, 35, 37 and 39, occupied by Althause & Sons, iron works. Less on stock, machinery, kc., about \$20,000; insured for \$27,000, as follows—New York Fire add Marine, New York Emittable, Security, Chizens' and another, name unknown.

The second floor was occupied by several tenants, as follows.—Rooms Nos. I and 2, Joseph Thorne, machine needles manufacturer. Loss \$500; insured.

insured.

No. 5.—Elastic, Fiberona Cork Co. Loss about \$4,000 insured for \$2,000 in Kings County Insurance Company.

R. Fielhatezet has an insurance of \$150 on tools in the same maurance company; all destroyed.

Nos. 6 and 7.—Occupied by Sanford, Harroun & Co.,

No. 8-L. D. Smith, brass finisher. Loss about \$1,000;

no insurance.

The third floor of the whole building, from No. 33 to 39 West Houston street, and Nos. 146 and 148 Green street,

At about one o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was dis-covered in the dwelling house No. 69 West Twenty first covered in the dwelling house No. 69 West Twenty first street, owned and occupied by J. C. Baccock. The firemen soon extinguished the fire, but, as the matter subsequently appeared, left some fire smealdering between the eating of the first and second floors. In about four hours after the fire again broke out, and this time the flames apread between the lath and plaster to the top, story, in the rear. The fire also spread through the party wall, and set fire to the floor of the bouse No. 67, on the third story. The latter house is coursed by E. H. Depew. The house is owned by Walden Pell. Mr. Babcock's loss is estimated on his furniture at about \$300; insured for \$3,900 in the Excelsion Insurance Company. The building is damaged about \$1,200, meured for \$6,000 in the importer's and Traders' insurance Company. The damage to Mr. Depew's furniture is estimated at about \$25, insured for \$2,000 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The fire, it seems, originated from an ash barrel under the back stoops—supposed by carelessly throwing into it the burning cost. This faut we obtain from Fire Marshal Baker's myestigation.

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Adventures of One of Our Correspondents.

NO SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY.

Four Days' Experiences Within and Without the Rebel Lines.

Condition of Life at Kingston and Goldsborough,

> de., Our Newbern Correspondence.

NEWBERN, Nov. 12, 1862. You people of the North, who live in fine houses and fare sumptuously every day—who toy with soft tresses, fair bair-who are so eager (yet satiated with war news) of a battle unless the taureate wreath of victory is found bathed in the gore of ten thousand victims-who think a general is no general except he slays his thousands (like Sameon of old, and perhaps with the same instrument, too), and who are foolish enough to imagine that a residence in the South, at this particular time, is a much tobe coveted luxury-can searcely form an adequate idea of led by both officers and men within the narrow confines of this Department of North Carolina. It is true there sport fast horses and tolerable looking carriages-who have "contrabands" in abundance, and more, too, and interesting young misses as their daughters, but who also But by far the greater portion of our officers are only key. Now, after witnessing such sights for a very long should attempt to find something new-the wherewish. to instruct and amuse the readers of the HERALD-even

at the rick of life and liberty. With this object in view I resolved on visiting Goldsborough and Kingston-of course without permission from Jeff. Davis or any other Confederate traiter. After several days of auxious inquiry and resolute perseverance ! effect, and succeeded in securing the services of a faithful contraband, whom I managed to make still more faithful

and his belly with a heap of good living. To avoid wearying the reader with minute demils, I will refrain from fully explaining how we commenced, and m part, prosecuted our journey. Let it suffice, I writes that on a fine November afternoon myself and sombre guide left Newbern in our rear on the Neuse road, proceded thus for several miles, then struck a blind path through the woods, reached the Neuse river just about tiously all night, through woods and amidst swamps, and down, often meeting runaway slaves and tar burners pieces of "white" money, and reached Swif creek, below the bridge, and at a torn above the enemy's videttes, during the early hours of the morning succeeding the day on which we started. It crossing the creek we experienced considerable diffi-culty. In one or two instances we not only came now

white trash, of which God knows there is prenty in this neighborhood.

At this bouse I remained several hours. In the interim a squadron of cavalry, termed "light horsemen," passed the place without stopping. I can not ree them as well as I desired to, owing to the fact that on their approach all the doors and windows in the bouse were closed, and so effectually that it would have been a hard matter for any other than the initiated to imagine the building innabited. Ju the outset my guide got frightened at the near approach of the enemy, rushed up stairs and out on the roof, shutting the scuttle on the outside. When that nigger came down he looked as relieved as though be had taken a box of seidlitz powders, and the effect had been instantaneous.

the enemy, rushed up stairs and out on the roof, shutting the scuttle on the outside. When that nigger came down he looked as relieved as though he had taken a box of sendilitz powders, and the effect had been instantaneous. By the time we were ready to proceed onward I had changed both front and rear. My contoure consisted of an old slouched hat, with the top half out of it, a pair of old worn out shoes, a dirty pair of what were ence cearse, white pents, and a peat o some sort of awrilly rough material. In fact, I was completely rigged out to represent one of these of the poor white trash order.

My Union friend conveyed me to Kingston in a dilapidated two wheel wagon, by dist of breaking numerous sticks on the bogs of a horse that made evident its anatemy through a light fitting fits.

To farriving at Kingston I was fatroduced to several persons of the poorer class as the son of my Union friend, as having just got back from the North, by hairbreadth secapes through the clutches of Yankedom [The reader must know that the son I represented died in Bosten during april hast, and that my Union friend is now in Newbern, and being well provided for.]

I had a much more difficult tags than I expected to play my part with success. The peeple asked are all kinds of questions, and some of these were of auch a ridge of the second of the order of the poorer classes have bed an unqualifiedly guarter place of Yankedom and its institutions. Even there in subscrably good circonstances possess not a great deal more intelligence on the same subject. While at breakfast some gossiping damesis dropped in the south, and almost in the same breath amended they hadn't got any pins.

Everything is in readiness to burn the bridges adjacent to Kingston on the asproach of the Yankees.

I got a pass to go to and return from Goldsborough is mented they hadn't got any pins.

Everything is in readiness to burn the bridges adjacent to Kingston on the approach of the Yankees.

I got a pass to go to and return from Goldsborough is lifered and p

army should advance they would retreat into the interior of the State, thereby causing the Yankees to follow them up, to the fatigue of their troops and the endalgering of their artillery; that, it the weather was sine, they would delay an engagement until such time as it was bad; that then they would take up a position in the neighborhood of some swamp, causing the Yankees to cross it, and delay the latter here until the swamp became impassable after a few hours? rain, and by this means capture the Yankee artillery, if not totally defeat the Yankee forces. This effect tried to look the mine of a deity. He certainly had all the corpulency of an alderman, and affected much of the airs and importance of a "Jiggastic Frindle."

Both at Kingsten and Goldsborough the women of all classes were tricked out in calico-faded in a vast trajectity of instances. Son bonnets were all the go and come-Silks and little finencesses were among the things that appeared to be found wanting.

An extensive genuine "contraband" trade is carried on between the lines of the two armier. Fea, coffee sugar, salt, pins and et ceteras find their way to Kingston and Goldsborough, by a systematized underground method, from Newbern and other points in possession of the Unionists.

The boarting of both med and women about the productive abilities of the South is disgusting. A man with imple his spurs and significantly say "Southern," will throw out his chest, and slap his breast, and wink, and exclaim "Homemade," or pull up the legs of his boots, and complacently remark "Tanned South, by God."

As there is a general lack of sunft, the women are, of course, half craze for it. As they cannot get it in sufficient quantities for goneral use, many of them have taken to the villanous practice of chewise takeace.

The negroes are beginning slightly to mannest a genoral teck of sunft, the women are of course, half craze for it. As they cannot get it in sufficient quantities for goneral use, many of them have taken overy day negroes are shot m different

this fact. One woman was telling me about a sec-It is now the excitability of the southern women, I re-late this fact. One woman was tailing me about a small light between both sides a short time prayions: "Would you be leve it," said the infair one, "the Yankees came down on father's place, and they had a fight, and they killed all his chickens."

ed as a real protection to Elegaton, but merely a delay in the event of an advance on our part.

vent was balled as a new conscript. I sek for a few days to look around, which w willingly granted, but with the understand that at the expiration of those few days I would required to "volunteer" in the robel service of who wouldn't be a volunteer, with bristing bayoneds

victory. Unlike Northerners, these people chitch at every straw of a tendency toward success, and believe—for the time being and a long time afterward, either through ignerance or excitability—such stories in antruth as are set affined by military authority, to feed the fame of excitement that is necessary to be kept up to prevent the people from stopping to consider the drift of their sainwight outside the drift of their sainwight outside the fame of the sainwight outside the fame of the fame of the people of the additional deal of lugenality is resorted to to step or adulterate (weakes) rumors of little reverses or great defeats.

The female portion of the people of the middle order have been told so many bourd stories about the allowand about as much as they would a pack of wolves. Hence it is they leave their homes, and everything they cannot he stantly carry away the moment the United States flag is seen approaching even a single house or a small fown it is not safe for any one with a knowledge to the contrary to contradict such stories. These who alternate do not him the face put down which may eventually help to weaken or defeat his plans.

From several conversations with these people? I carned that they were of the impression that the people of the North were actually suffering for the want of cotton. There is plenty of cotton in the interier of Novin Carolina. In the course of my little journey I suppose I saw as much as or near I,000 tales.

The deal of foreign recognition is strong, they believe such recognition will end the strongle in these poople I saw as much as or near I,000 tales.

The deal of foreign recognition is strong, they believe such recognition will end the strongle in their favor. As a generally they look upon England and France as, if left to themselves, trencherous to Southern rights, but consider strongly that cotton will make both those nations act in accordance with the South's material interest. I talked with some of the people about flovernor vance on a Union man. They told me

Potomac, dated this morning, says there was nothing im-

portant to communicate. BALTIMORE, Nov. 16, 1862.

burg, whose word I know can be relied upon, say that topowall Jackson's forces are encamped within ten

and will soon be in operation through to Wheeling. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

PORTLAND, Nov. 13, 1862.
Observing to your issue of the 12th met. an article of setry, "My Wife and Child," copied from the Richmond Enquirer, and accredited by that paper to Stenewall Jackson, I feel authorized to correct that statement. The poetry in question was written to my sister by her husband, Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, Georgia, while a

BUNNELS ON MCCIPILAN.— A year ago General Burnside addressed a meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York, and in the course of his remarks said.—

Lask your forbearance, for your patience with, your confidence in, the young chief who has now assumed the command. I have known him most infinately, as students together, as soldiers in the field and as private students. For sears so have lived in the same family, and I have that no more known, and I have that he more known, consistentiant wan exists than Gen McCle lan. I know that no feeling of ambition beyond that of the good and the success of our cause ever enters his brasst. All that he does is with a single eye, a single view, to the success of this government and the putting down of the rebuillon. I know that nothing under the sun will ever induce that man to swerve from what he knows to be his doty. He is an bonest, Christian-like and conscientions man; and now let me add one thing, that he has the soundest head and the clear set militars preception of any man in the Laurel State.

General Fremont to Command the Defences of Washington.

From the Washington Star Nov 15]

It is believed around us that the gallent and able Hemtzelman is about to be ordered to take the held, with General Burnsaie, also that General Wadsworth is to have a command in the same army, and, further, that Malor General John C. Fremont is to be assigned to fit the positions held at present by both those officers—commander or the defences of Washington and Military Gevernor of the District of Columbia.

On these occasions the people come out of their bouses to see the demoed Yankees, and make such remarks as are the set osserings of an evit mind and a misgories heart.

There are not many people in Kiegston, and those new there say they will leave the piace the member they hear the Yankees are coming.

The military authorities, both at Kingston and Coldsborough, say they can whip the Yankees if they will only go away from their gunboats. They assert that they are not arrand of anything in the gunboat way that can be sent up the Nemeariver.

One Confederate officer told me that if Gen Foster's genusce?

IMPORTANT FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

A Reconnoissance and Skirmish Near Holly Springs.

Occupation of Holly Springs by the Union Forces,

Louisville, Nov. 16, 1862.

A despatch from Nashville yesterday contains an ac count of five morders, two of salcon keepers who refused to sell liquor to soldiers, two of soldiers, cause unknown, and one of a negro. The city marshal was also assaulte

Special despatches from Nashville for the past week are almost wholly unreliable.

NASHVILLE Nov. 16, 1862. Gen. Sill's division moved this morning on the Mur Gen. Crittenden's division is at Silver Springs, twelve

miles from Lebanon, A part of Morgan's force is at Lebacen; a portion cam within two miles of Gen. Crittenden's camp. Supplies from the country for the city have greatly increased. The weather is wet, and likely to continue so

Our Lagrange Correspondence.

LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1862.

An Important Recommissionnes—Gen. McPherson Engages Our Proops-Disgraceful Rout of the Rebels-Our Caval' posed Strength of the En my-Return of Our Troops-Mitrellaneous-Speculative-Deserver and a Spy Cap

mmenced on Saturday last. Rumors of the evacuation orther south invited a reconneissance to ascertain th reality of such a movement, or, if false, to discover th romised to be full of danger, but resulted most favorably, stituted of parts of brigades of the Fourth division, under Colonel Pugli commanding, Second brigade, Colonel John son commanding; Third brigade, General Veach, togethe add two batteries of articlery, left Lagrange about temporal projecks Saturdary members, and leaded twards Lamraw where it arrived in excellent time. Observing indications of the enemy, the following disposition of our forces was made, under the direction of General McPherson. Colonel Johnson, in the advance instruded two miles south of Old Lamar, and there halted. Colonel Pugh, boding the intermediate position, moved one mile south of the town, and these halted his command. General McPherson were no scown to these positions than the enemy is the colonel position of the town, and these halted his command. General McPherson were no scown to these positions than the enemy at death of the national made of the town of th o'clock Saturdsy morning, and headed towards Lamare where it arrived in excellent time. Observing indica

tiopate in some movements develving upon the brigade, of which has regiment was a part. To day a deserter, or so reputed, of Company D. Egitteenth Hilmois, named R. K. Harrain, was brought in and pinced in close confinement. His statement is that while strolling outside our pickets he was suddenly picked up and carried off by some rebed horsenen. This is hardly an acceptable excuse. Many circumstances go to satisfy the mind as by his guilt, one of which, his being carplet in along it sufficient to incre his conviction. The output will be submitted to trial, and meet the punishment he deserves. With the deserver a suspicious looking individual was brought in for apying, as was supposed. There are a number of these porsonaces now in this town, affording every information in their power to the rebels. They will be discovered, and treated with the severities justly due them. There is considerable speculation in relation to the whereabouts of Frice, and his intentions in the evont of an advance of our troops. In the late reconnoissance the main body of the rebels army still rested at Holly Springs. From the line they presented when our cavarry crossed the Coldwater, with signs of an attack, they must humber upwards of thirty thousand. They are well supplied with the present position the is a diversity of ominon I think he will not, but entire our forces seathward, and context the passage of the Harchie Oxford, a town a short distance below this stream, has been a rebel stronghold for some time, and doubtless will be the scene of the next battle.

The Sixth Hilmois cavalry. Colonel Griesson, reached here from Mempines triday, has no left that car Saiurday afternoom. They report the country through with they revended entirely divertice of ell guerilla bands. They ever did not see small parties of observation, so un versally browning about our cell must when a movement is noted.

OUR MEMPINS CORRESPONDENCE.

Battle Expected Near Holty Springs—Rebets Failing
Rack—Grant Pursuing—The Rebet: Reducate Texas.
Louisiana and Arkanos—Jackton, Min , and Vicksburg
Imperilled—Wholstome Dread of Grant—Desperation of

the Enemy-Consequences of Defeat-Enforcing the Conscription in Mississippi—Camp of Instruction—Mississippi Negroes Bunning to Memphis—Cotton Burning—Change of Policy of the Guerillas-Concentration of the Rebel Arm Its Probable Effect Staroation-Scarcity of Clothin How He Made Them Provide for the Poor -The Proscriber Families Ordered to Leave-Sam Tate Begging Parors of the Yankers A Fair Type of Secession Leaders, de

All eyes and cars are now open for the first cound of mpending conflict at or near Holly Springs. When Gen

Springs. The robels had retreated four miles back, in order, as they said to get good water, but really to ge beyond Hatchie river, where the ruggedness of the coun the which is to be fought. Pemberton is now in command of the rebel army, Van Dorn being under arrest. It is understood that General Jos. E. Johnston as seen spile is able to take the field, will be placed in command of the rebel Army of the West. In the meantime nearly all the rebel forces in the States of Texas, Louisiana an Arkansas have been brought this side the Mississippl General Holmes, lately in charge at Little Rock, is day expected at Holly Springs, with the remainder of the rebel forces. The object of the rebel government seems to be to put forth all their strength in order to try and save Jackson and Vicksburg. Hence the hurrying forward already of upwards of a hundred thousand men at and around Holly Springs. They know that everything in this section depends upon turning the tide of battle, and they will spare no pains to make a successful blow. They alread stimate their force to be pitted against Grant at two to one, and they are receiving additional reinforcements quite confident. Still they would rather meet any of our generals than Grant. They have tried him at Fort Den on and Corinth, and, however he may be exteemed by others, they know that he always obtains the victory adgment and discretion, as well as in his heroic volor and if he shall succeed in overtaking the retreating can be made. To the rebeis this conflict will be of vail moment. They have been driven entirely out of Wes Tennessee and into North Mississippi-that portion the latter State, I may remark in passing. the Union feeling was ever strongest. If next stand must be made at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and even there they will have but meagre chance, since by that time Vicksburg will in all probability be in possession of our forces and the rebel army forced to retire toward Mobile or Meridian. It is true they have Villipigue watching our advance from New Orleans, along the